

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER-PARIS: Mostly fair... TOMORROW: Partly cloudy...

Table of exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, etc.

Margin Exceeds Expectations

Commons Says Yes to EEC With a Vote of 356 to 244

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Oct. 28 (NYT)—By a vote of 356 to 244, the House of Commons tonight approved British membership in the European Common Market.

The majority of 112 far exceeded most predictions. It was a tremendous victory for Prime Minister Edward Heath for the Conservative government and for the Labor pro-marketters who stood out against their party's opposition.

The Labor marketters provided a big bloc of 69 votes for the motion. Mr. Heath lost only 39 Tories to the "no" lobby. That difference produced the big majority. (See table.)

Harold Wilson, the Labor leader who once favored British entry, deepened the split in his party when he opened the last day of the six-day Commons debate on Europe this afternoon.

Mr. Wilson made an all-out attack on the terms negotiated by the Tories. Then, menacingly, he said a future Labor government would demand renegotiation of the terms—and take a Gaullist line of non-cooperation until the market agreed.

Mr. Heath wound up the debate tonight, the 176th member of the Commons to speak over the six days. Just before 10 p.m., over angry shouts from left-wing Laborites, he said with force:

"Many millions of people across the world will rejoice that Britain will be taking the right place in the true European unity that we are going to win."

It took 15 minutes to tally up the members filing past the tellers. When the result was announced at 10:15, a great shout of joy went up from the Conservative benches—and then wild cheers for Mr. Heath as he walked out.

On the Labor side, the loudest reaction was bitter anger at the pro-marketters who had defied the whip to vote with the government.

As Roy Jenkins, the pro-European who is Labor's deputy leader, left the chamber, some left-wing backbenchers hissed "traitor" at him.

'This House approves Her Majesty's government's decision of principle to join the European Communities on the basis of the arrangements which have been negotiated.'

Table showing Aye, No, and Abstain votes for Conservatives (326), Labor (289), Liberals (6), and Others (6).

There was one absentee (a Conservative), four tellers who did not vote and three officers of the House—the speaker and two deputies—who also did not vote.

entry, is what a future Labor government would do about the Common Market if elected on the present Labor policy of angry opposition to the negotiated terms of entry.

It was against that background that Mr. Wilson's speech today seemed so significant. He spoke at great length but did not arouse the House until a Conservative asked him what a future Labor government's attitude toward Europe would be.

Mr. Wilson said no Parliament could block its successor, but he did recognize that a treaty once signed would carry weight. He then spoke of what a Labor government taking office after British entry would do.

"We would immediately give notice," he said, "that we would not accept the terms negotiated by the Conservatives."

"If the community then refused to negotiate, or if negotiations were to fail, we would sit down amicably and discuss the situation with them."

That apparent anticlimax brought mocking laughter from the Conservative benches, but Mr. Wilson had saved the sting for the end of his reply. He continued:

"We should make it clear from that moment that our posture, like that of the French after 1958, would be rigidly directed toward the pursuit of British interests, and all other decisions and actions in relation to the community would be dictated by that determination until we had secured our terms."

"The community could accept or decide that we should agree to part. That would depend on them."

De Gaulle Blackmail

Mr. Wilson's reference to 1958 was to Gen. de Gaulle's return to power. The general effectively blackmailed the EEC several times by refusing to take part in its activities unless and until it accepted a French demand.

The Gaullist line was a new one for Mr. Wilson and marked a further stage of retreat from the time, less than 18 months ago, when he had said:

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press. BRITISH Prime Minister Edward Heath leaves Downing Street for House of Commons yesterday.

Threatened Veto Rate Kills Move to Curb Funds for War in Indochina

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP)—Major but bitterly defeated by President Nixon, the Senate stripped from a bill restrictions on military and economic aid to Vietnam.

By a 47-44 vote, the Senate rejected an amendment by its leader, Sen. Hugh Scott, killing a provision that would have cut off all funds for U.S. military operations in Indochina except for withdrawing U.S. troops.

Scott said the provision, introduced by Sen. John Sherman of Ohio, and Sen. Frank P. McClellan of Ohio, was absolutely necessary to the President's peace negotiations.

The Cooper-Church provision, which would strip another \$1 billion from the aid program, had been inserted by the Senate Relations Committee.

The Cooper-Church provision, which would strip another \$1 billion from the aid program, had been inserted by the Senate Relations Committee. The amendment was defeated 52-35, but only after Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., promised to offer a later amendment to raise the ceiling to the \$341 million sought by the administration.

Sen. Symington, who said he had the backing of the absent chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Sen. John Stennis, D. Miss., said he would be willing to give the administration all the funds it wanted for military and economic aid to the Lon Nol government, as long as the principle of having Congress set a ceiling was followed.

The administration thus will get the funds it wants—assuming the \$341 million ceiling is approved tomorrow—but must come back to Congress for anything beyond its initial request.

The amendment was the crucial vote as far as the administration was concerned. Sen. Scott had been warning his colleagues for two days that Mr. Nixon would veto the whole foreign aid bill—or perhaps seek to defeat it in the Senate and depend on emergency financing for the aid program for the rest of the year—if the Cooper-Church amendment were not removed.

The key issue was not whether the Vietnam war should be ended, Sen. Scott said, but whether the United States should be seen as the national chairman, Sen. Bob Dole, R. Kan., said, but whether the aid program was necessary.

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Amnesty Only for Viet Cong

Saigon to Free 3,000 of Foe To Mark Thieu Inauguration

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Oct. 28 (NYT)—The South Vietnamese government announced today that it would free nearly 3,000 Viet Cong prisoners in what will be the largest such release of the war.

The Defense Ministry said the action was being taken to mark the inauguration for a second term of President Nguyen Van Thieu on Sunday. At that time 616 prisoners will be set free in small groups, presumably to return to their home villages in South Vietnam.

An additional 2,320 prisoners will be given status in the government's Chieu Hoi, or open arms, program. This means that after a two-month course of in-

struction, prisoners will work for the government. No North Vietnamese prisoners of war were included in the amnesty. South Vietnam holds an estimated total of 27,000 enemy prisoners—about 8,000 North Vietnamese soldiers and the rest Viet Cong.

Of those prisoners to be released Sunday, 442 were described as in good health, and 176 as disabled. U.S. officials withheld immediate comment but privately they were hopeful that the announcement, which Saigon termed part of its policy of "humanity and leniency," would improve the atmosphere surrounding the prisoner issue.

North Vietnam has acknowledged holding 339 Americans, but U.S. officials believe that the figure is low. In the past, North Vietnam has not reciprocated the allied release of prisoners.

Hanoi continues to insist that it will discuss the release of U.S. prisoners only after Washington commits itself to a specific date for the withdrawal of its troops. The U.S. position is that it will not set a date until it gets a commitment on the release of prisoners and until the Saigon government has a reasonable chance to survive.

The announcement today by the Defense Ministry said that the prisoners to be released "have proved to be sincerely repentant and have behaved well during the whole period of their detention."

Knunmbang Meets. TAIPEI, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—Nationalist China's ruling Kuomintang party today held an emergency session to plot a new course for the nation following the UN vote.

"We have sufficient confidence and we will succeed," Vice-President and Premier K. C. Yen told the meeting, which was attended by 800 top Kuomintang and government officials.

U.S. War Dead 7 for the Week

SAIGON, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—The number of American and South Vietnamese soldiers killed last week was virtually unchanged compared with the previous week, the U.S. and Saigon commands reported today.

A spokesman said seven Americans were killed and 84 wounded during the week ending last Saturday, compared with five killed and 84 wounded the previous week.

South Vietnamese casualties were put at 394 killed and 700 wounded, compared with 391 killed and 919 wounded the previous week.

The spokesman said the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong lost 1,271 men, 73 more than in the previous week.

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But It Reflects Special Factors U.S. Trade Registers a Surplus

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP)—The U.S. balance of trade registered a surplus of \$265.4 million in September, reversing a five-month trend of deficits that played a role in President Nixon's decision Aug. 15 to establish a new economic policy.

Officials were quick to deny that the surplus had been a product of the new policy, which they said has not been in effect long enough to have had an impact on foreign trade. Moreover, both imports and exports—each a record—were affected by dock strikes on the East, West and Gulf Coasts.

The trade surplus, officials said, could probably be traced to increasing shipments in anticipation of the East and Gulf Coast dock strikes. According to assistant Secretary of Commerce Harold Passer, the West Coast strike—in its third month in September—"probably affected imports more adversely than exports."

The export surplus was a cheerful note in an economic situation dominated by uncertainty, especially over business prospects during Phase 2 of the wage-price control program.

In a speech here to the National Economists Club, Arthur M. Okun, a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said that recovery in the Phase 2 period "will come along very gradually," an assessment of prospects that matches the dominant mood of Wall Street.

Mr. Okun, now a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and a part-time adviser to Sen. Edmund Muskie, D. Maine, said the economy was "stuck in the mud." He predicted that "we will have unemployment running between 5 1/2 and 6 percent for many months, and it will be well above 5 percent all of next year."

Adjusted for seasonal variations, U.S. exports rose to \$4.510 billion in September, with imports at \$4.245 billion. Over the first nine months of the year, the United States has a trade deficit of \$670.7 million.

Nixon administration officials expect a trade deficit for the full calendar year, the first since 1963, compared with a \$2.7 billion surplus in 1970.

A basic objective of the new economic policy is to transform the developing trade deficit into a surplus to cover other U.S. international payments. Secretary of the Treasury John Connally has stated this goal as a "swing" of \$13 billion in the trade account—from an expected deficit of \$5 billion annually to a surplus of \$8 billion.

In his speech, Mr. Okun said that "the stock market is reflecting its uncertainties" and the feeling that Phase 2 "will be tougher on big firms—those listed on the exchanges—than it will be on wages."

He also reported that consumers have been just as hesitant to "come aboard" as stock market investors as they have been to spend generally.

If there is no noticeable increase in consumer spending in the fourth quarter, Mr. Okun said, economists who have been predicting about a 9 percent gain in next year's gross national product will "have to go back to their drawing boards."

At the same National Economists Club session, Mr. Passer agreed with Mr. Okun that increased consumer spending in the next few months holds the key to expanded activity and higher employment.

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Silent So Far on Choice of Envoy

China Hails UN Vote as Blow to U.S., Japan. Peking, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—Chinese shopping in the capital's busy Peking department stores and in public places and communes throughout the nation.

No Votes Unifist. In giving an account of Peking's UN triumph, the broadcasts failed to list the 36 countries that voted against the successful Albanian resolution, saying only that the United States and Japan were among those whose ballots were negative.

The People's Daily editorial, which his out at both the United States and Japan, said that it was getting more and more difficult for one or two superpowers to manipulate and monopolize the world assembly.

Criticizing what it called the reactionary Sato government of Japan, the editorial said that the government of Premier Eisaku Sato, had busily exerted itself to serve the U.S. "plot" of creating

two Chinas. But all its efforts were in vain, it said.

Japan was co-sponsor with the United States of the unsuccessful resolution to have both the People's Republic and Taiwan in the world body.

The Chinese people are determined to liberate their sacred territory, Taiwan, the editorial said, adding that Taiwan will certainly return to the embrace of the motherland.

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News Analysis

EEC Victory in Parliament Not Sign of Public Approval

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Oct. 28 (NYT)—Prime Minister Heath once said that he could not take Britain into the Common Market without the full-hearted consent of its people and Parliament.

British Launch Satellite With British Rocket

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Prospero, the first British satellite launched by a British rocket, was successfully sent into orbit early today from Woomera, Australia.

It went into an elliptical orbit from 250 to 850 miles high to conduct tests of satellite equipment.

The 145-pound satellite was launched on a Black Arrow rocket, previous British satellites went up on American vehicles.

The government recently decided to screen its launch program and rely on American rockets.

CHUNN Perfumes advertisement listing various scents and contact information.



ROYAL SHOOT-OUT—Britain's Princess Anne firing .30-caliber machine gun from an armored car, against the mountainside at the Ha Tsuen firing range yesterday in Kowloon in Hong Kong.

House of Commons Says Yes to EEC Entry

(Continued from Page 1) ago, when he was an enthusiastic supporter of British entry.

House of Lords Concurr

Conservatives "groveling" to France on those terms.

Chief Terms in the Accord By Britain and the EEC

These were some of the main terms for British entry into the Common Market.

European Leaders Hail Vote, See New Perspectives for EEC

BRUSSELS, Oct. 28 (AP)—Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harnel tonight hailed the parliamentary vote in favor of Britain's entry into the Common Market.

Party Defectors In Commons Vote

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Here is a list of the House of Commons members who went against party lines in tonight's parliamentary vote for British membership of the European Common Market.

Senate Kills Move to Curb Funds for War in Indochina

(Continued from Page 1) The President should be allowed to end it by his own method.

Large advertisement for Costa do Sol Portugal featuring a map of flight routes, a list of hotels, and contact information for TAP Portuguese Airways.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom left corner of the page.

Hints at U.S.-China 'Intrigue' Leads at Peace Talks Dodge Brezhnev Comment on War

By Jonathan C. Randal
PARIS, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Vietnamese Communist delegates to Paris peace talks today added substantive comment on the party chairman Leonid I. Brezhnev's suggestions that the United States and China were attempting to impose a "backstage" settlement on the war.

Anti-Inflation Program Set by Cambodia

By Henry Kamm
PHNOM PENH, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Cambodia announced today a program to stabilize the value of the dollar, which is expected to lower the value of the national currency initially from 140 to 100.

GIs on Alert In Vietnam For Weekend

SAIGON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The U.S. command today ordered its troops in South Vietnam on an increased alert for the weekend in anticipation of enemy attacks during the inauguration of President Nguyen Van Thien on Sunday.

Milan Prosecutor Warns 430 Plants Over Pollution

MILAN, Oct. 28 (AP).—The Milan prosecutor today stepped up his battle against industrial pollution by notifying the managers and owners of 430 plants that they could face up to four years in jail for poisoning the region's rivers.

Unesco Debates China Seat Today

PARIS, Oct. 28 (UPI).—The executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) voted today to debate a proposal to expel Nationalist China and admit Communist China.



HEADS OF STATE—Presidents Nixon and Tito after White House welcoming ceremony in Washington yesterday.

Red Carpet Welcome Given Tito on Washington Arrival

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (UPI).—President Nixon welcomed President Tito of Yugoslavia to Washington today with a trumpet-blasting red carpet reception. Only fog dulled the pomp and glitter.

U.S. Court Asked To Halt 'Illegal' FBI Surveillance

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The American Civil Liberties Union has asked a federal court to stop what it calls unconstitutional political surveillance and intimidation of peaceful groups and individuals by FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

Bill to Regulate Lobbying Passed By House Panel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Legislation to focus publicity on lobbyists and their activities was approved yesterday by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. The vote was reported as 9 to 3.

Dock Strike Ends In New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—About 6,000 dock workers returned to their jobs today after their union leadership ordered them to end their defiance of an injunction issued by a federal judge.

'Remains Aloft 90 Days' Sen. Buckley Says Russians Test an A-Powered Bomber

By Jonathan Kandell
NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Sen. James L. Buckley said today that the Soviet Union had developed a test version of a bomber powered by nuclear engines and capable of "remaining aloft for 90 days or more."

New Appeal Likely

U.S. Court Won't Bar Amchitka Blast

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—A three-judge federal panel refused today to halt the government's plans to set off a five-megaton nuclear device underground on the island of Amchitka off the coast of Alaska.

In Ottawa, Foreign Secretary Mitchell Sharp said he had expressed Canada's "deep sense of displeasure" over the U.S. decision to proceed with the explosion in a personal telephone call to Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Pentagon's Scientists Stress On-Site Nuclear Inspections

By Richard D. Lyons
WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Defense Department scientists told Congress yesterday that their research has shown that there still was need for on-site inspection to verify compliance with any ban on underground nuclear tests.

One Death Reported In Pacific Earthquake

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—One person was killed and many were injured by a severe earthquake that shook the town of Santo on Espiritu Santo Island in the French-British New Hebrides today, officials here said.

Soviet Gain Reported in A-Chemistry

Two Accelerators
Joined in Ion Tests
By Theodore Shabad
MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The Soviet Union disclosed this week that its nuclear research institute at Dubna had accelerated ions of xenon, the heavy rare gas, as part of a continuing effort to produce stable new superelements.

Both Have Claims

Both laboratories have claimed priority in the discovery of elements 102 to 105, which are so short-lived as to be extremely difficult to detect.

Montreal Daily Closed in Dispute

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—The Montreal newspaper La Presse, Canada's largest-circulation French-language daily, suspended publication indefinitely last night after a three-month dispute with employees over wages.

Protest Ship Sails

VANCOUVER, Oct. 28 (AP).—A Canadian ship opposing the U.S. nuclear test said it is sailing in a protest ship today for Amchitka Island and will anchor just outside the three-mile limit.

Principle of Right

"May our dedication to the principle of the right of every nation to be free and independent in a world of peace also be steadfast and strong," Mr. Nixon said.

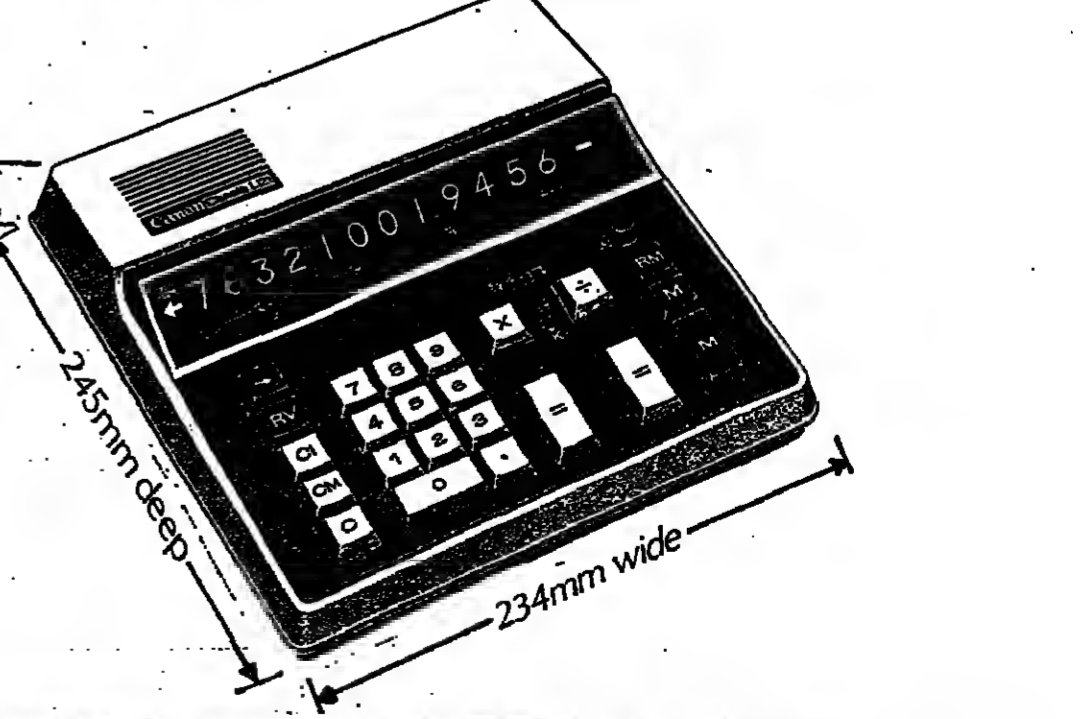
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FRANCE: Parco S.A., 111, Rue de Longchamp, F-75 Paris 16.
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Charges Aggression

Brezhnev Assails Israelis During Visit to Marseilles

MARSEILLES, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Soviet party leader Leonid L. Brezhnev charged today "Israeli aggression is poisoning the atmosphere" in the Mediterranean. His remark at a luncheon in his honor appeared to be an indirect reply to a plea from Gaston Defferre, mayor of this Mediterranean port, for ethnic and religious freedom in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brezhnev, on the fourth day of his first visit to a Western nation, flew to Marseilles from Paris for a break in lengthy rounds of political and economic talks with President Georges

Pompidou. Those talks will resume tomorrow following a special request by Mr. Brezhnev to meet with Mr. Pompidou before what had been the final scheduled meeting Saturday.

At a luncheon in the prefecture Mr. Brezhnev returned to the attack against Israel, which, he had charged in Paris last night, was "playing with fire."

Trade and Tourism

Today, he said, "We warmly desire that the Mediterranean become a sea where there would reign peace and tranquillity and where trade and tourism would flourish."

"Unfortunately, it cannot be said that this will be the case for the time being since the situation in the Middle East due to the Israeli aggression is poisoning all the atmosphere in that part of the world," he said.

Earlier, Mr. Brezhnev listened impassively in the city hall while Mr. Defferre, a Socialist, urged him to sign a Franco-Soviet treaty which respects the principles you have enumerated with President Pompidou—non-intervention in the affairs of other countries and respect for ethnic and religious minorities." Mr. Pompidou has told the Russians that he would not sign such a treaty.

Despite heavy police security, minor incidents took place during his stay in Marseilles—all of them far from his sight, however. In one, demonstrators handing out anti-Brezhnev leaflets scuffled with police in the harbor area.

In Paris, an appeal from the "Parliamentary Action Committee in Favor of Soviet Jews" was signed by 28 deputies and 26 senators. It said Frenchmen believe "Jews of the Soviet Union have the right to opt for the country where they want to establish themselves, without their choice bringing on them tortures and persecutions."

Fidgets During Protest

Mr. Brezhnev flew to Marseilles, France's second city, for his only trip outside Paris during his six-day visit.

Although he did not react to Mr. Defferre's appeal for a treaty, he had fidgeted in discomfort in the heat in the reception room while Mr. Defferre attacked the protocol for the one-day visit, arranged by the government.

Angered because he was not allowed to ride in Brezhnev's car from the airport, Mr. Defferre attacked the Gaullists as "little men of little means."

Mr. Brezhnev looked up at the ceiling, twisted his hands behind his back and licked his lips while listening to the interpreter's version of Mr. Defferre's remarks.

Mr. Defferre told his guest that the city elders who gathered around to welcome him had routed the Gaullists in the last city elections. He also asked Mr. Brezhnev for Soviet aid to build a subway system in the city.

Mr. Brezhnev, in his reply, steered carefully clear of getting involved in local French politics. In addition to crying, "Long live Franco-Soviet friendship," he praised cooperation between the two countries already agreed with Mr. Pompidou.

Meanwhile, in Paris, pro-government commentators, already angered by French Communist leader Georges Marchais's anti-government remarks during Mr. Brezhnev's visit to the Lenin house yesterday, reacted with even more hostility to what they regarded as an attempt by Mr. Defferre to involve Mr. Brezhnev in French domestic politics today.

Next Stop East Berlin

EAST BERLIN, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Mr. Brezhnev is expected to fly here directly from Paris on Saturday for a brief visit, East European sources said today.

Official announcements have said the visit at the invitation of the East German Socialist Unity (Communist) party's Central Committee would take place "at the end of this month."

The sources said he would have talks with East German party leader Erich Honecker.

French Release U.S. Writer From Exile in Corsica

PARIS, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Pavel Tigrid, Czechoslovak writer sent into temporary exile in Corsica during Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's visit here, has been released on the personal intervention of Alain Poher, French Senate president, it was learned.

Mr. Tigrid, 54, now a naturalized American, was one of 49 East European flown to Corsica Saturday under police supervision.

He was picked up for two weeks criticizing the fall of Alexander Dubcek, former Czechoslovak party leader, and the intervention in Prague by Warsaw Pact members led by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Poher intervened after reports in the press indicated that Mr. Tigrid is a law-abiding citizen who never participated in any demonstrations and did not intend to do so. The affair was brought to Mr. Poher's attention by friends of the author.



FRIENDLY TALK—Soviet Premier Alexei Kossygin speaking in Havana suburb of Alamar yesterday. Cuban Premier Fidel Castro is warmly applauding at far left.

Cuban Group in New Orleans Insists on Right to Be There

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28 (AP).—Cuba accused the United States yesterday of "arbitrary and discriminatory action" in prohibiting a Cuban delegation from participating in an international sugar conference here.

While Cuba's world-wide delegates to the conference sat in a hotel near the New Orleans airport today, the Fidel Castro regime declared that the 19 sugar technicians, who flew here uninvited Tuesday, were willing "to assume any risks" while insisting on their "legitimate rights."

Although ordered by U.S. officials to return to Cuba, the technicians have refused to do so. A reporter asked the leader of the group how they had expected to enter the United States without visas.

The Cuban replied that they had a right to attend the conference with or without visas because Cuba is the largest sugar-

producing country and this was an international meeting of sugar cane producers.

Meanwhile, two American jets flew to Havana yesterday and took 221 passengers from a hijacked American Airlines 747 jumbo jet to Puerto Rico—their destination before a gunman took over the flight after it left New York Monday night.

The two jets with the stranded Americans touched down in San Juan within five minutes of each other shortly after 10 p.m. The San Juan airport tower said Havana had sent a teletype message that the hijacked 747, carrying a crew of 18 and the passengers, would be allowed to leave Havana's Jose Marti Airport for San Juan tomorrow.

A State Department spokesman in Washington said earlier that the condition of the Havana airport's single runway made it unsafe for the 747 to take off with a full load.

Obituaries

Janousek, 78, Prewar Head Of Czechoslovak Air Force

PRAGUE, Oct. 28 (AP).—Karel Janousek, 78, commander of the Czechoslovak Air Force before World War II and a wartime air vice-marshal of Britain's Royal Air Force, died in a Prague hospital yesterday after a long illness, friends reported.

Mr. Janousek spent 12 years in prison after the 1948 Communist take-over of Czechoslovakia on charges of treason. He was freed in 1960 and rehabilitated in 1968.

He commanded the Czechoslovak Air Force from 1934 to 1939, becoming a general in 1936.

After fleeing to the West during the German occupation, he was made inspector general of Czechoslovakia's air force units in Britain and an RAF air vice-marshal.

He was deputy chief of staff of the post-war Czechoslovak armed forces until 1948, when the newly installed Communist government convicted him of treason and sentenced him to life imprisonment.

Gilbert Foyle

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Gilbert Foyle, 65, co-founder of the London bookshop bearing his name, died today in Eastbourne.

He and his brother William started in the book-selling business from the kitchen of their home and built their trade into one of the biggest in existence.

W. and G. Foyle Ltd., established in 1903, is still being operated by a Foyle, William's daughter Christina, who is Mrs. Ronald Betty.

The shop on Charing Cross Road has 30 miles of bookshelves.

Car Plant 'Union' In Spain Urges General Strike

BARCELONA, Oct. 28 (AP).—The clandestine labor organization "Comisiones Obreras" (workers' committees) today called for a general strike tomorrow in solidarity with the Seat automobile company workers.

About 22,000 of 20,000 workers are now locked out of the factory, Spain's largest car plant, after ten days of stoppages, sit-ins and clashes with police.

The conflict erupted on Oct. 18 when nine workers, who had been discharged during a strike last summer, tried to return to work. Riot police entered the factory and opened fire to break up a demonstration. Several workers were injured. One of them, Antonio Ruiz Villalba, was still reported in critical condition.

In handbills circulated by "Comisiones Obreras," all workers were urged to support the Seat strikes and "fight openly for free trade unions, and the right to strike against (Generalissimo Franco's) dictatorship."

Of Confidence

Upper House Rejects Opposition Move

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The beleaguered government of Premier Eisaku Sato won another skirmish with its critics today when it turned back another motion of no confidence in the Diet, or parliament.

The Upper House of Counsellors voted down 132 to 106 an attempt by the opposition to censure Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda. He was charged with the responsibility for Japan's defeat in supporting Nationalist China during the struggle in the United Nations over Chinese representation.

It was the third such motion that the government had overcome in two days since Communist China was overwhelmingly voted into the UN and Nationalist China expelled. The first two votes were in the lower house yesterday.

The attack on Mr. Sato that began with the UN General Assembly decision on Chinese representation continued today. The opposition evidently believes it has a weapon that can be used to force the Sato government to resign.

The opposition is counting on considerable support from the business community, labor unions, the press, and eventually some members of Mr. Sato's Liberal Democratic party. "There is a clamor here for Japan to recognize the regime in Peking and thus end what many Japanese see as their isolation from other nations that have diplomatic relations with China. Economically, the Japanese want to increase their steadily expanding trade with the mainland."

Obligations Cited

Confronted with this, Mr. Sato has been wavering. In the Diet today, he acknowledged that the regime in Peking has been internationally recognized as the government of China. But he maintains that Japan has obligations to the Nationalists on Taiwan that cannot be lightly disregarded.

Mr. Sato has centered his defense on the Japanese peace treaty with Nationalist China signed in 1952 to end World War II. That pact has been the basis for Japan's diplomatic and economic relations with Nationalist China and Mr. Sato has so far contended that it cannot be abrogated by Japan alone.

Meanwhile, a senior official of the Foreign Ministry, in a briefing for foreign newsmen, hinted that Japan would shift diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Peking if the Communist government was willing to negotiate a normalization of relations.

Tsunomo Wada, who is the equivalent to an assistant secretary of state for public affairs, said that Japan no longer recognizes President Chiang Kai-shek's regime as the sole and legitimate government of China but only as the government of Taiwan.

14 Die on Indian Bus

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28 (AP).—Fourteen persons were killed and 17 injured when a bus in which they were riding plunged into a ditch in northern Uttar Pradesh State, police reported today.

French Myth?

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Irish and British Army Units Confrontation at Border

DUBLIN, Oct. 28 (UPI)—As from the Irish Republic with submachine guns and... British soldiers were fired in the 90-minute gun-point confrontation...



SH SURPRISE—Gerard Doherty, 64, a leading Roman Catholic priest who was appointed...

Ister Chief Warns on U.K. Direct Rule

By Bernard Weinraub LONDON, Oct. 28 (NYT)—Prime Minister Edward Heath...

Direct rule would lead to a... Mr. Faulkner said at a news conference...

Protestant Dominated... Mr. Faulkner, speaking to American and Canadian newsmen...

3,000 Islanders Flee... SAN MIGUEL DE LA PALMA, Canary Islands, Oct. 28 (AP)—...

Arms Talks Considered Likely

According to the Press Trust of India news agency, Pakistani artillery units have intensified shelling...

immediate word how many British soldiers were at Murney Bridge near Roslea in County Fermanagh...

In Dublin, the Irish government issued a statement saying Britain's blowing up of border roads...

The trooper was the third British soldier killed yesterday. Two soldiers died earlier in Londonderry...

The death of Cpl. David F. Powell, 22, from the land mine, came at about the same time...

The Murney Bridge incident took place when a five-man Irish police unit arrived and protested...

An Irish Army patrol of 30 men, commanded by Lt. Bernard Goulding, arrived, took up firing positions...

The army stood by to render any assistance to the troops, an Irish Army spokesman said later. "British soldiers would have kept the other side covered..."

A British military spokesman said at least part of the problem was caused by maps defining the border between the province and the Republic...

Demirel Attacks Turkish Premier As 'Opportunist'

ANKARA, Oct. 28 (AP)—Premier Nihat Erim, head of an army-backed reform government...



The 102-year-old Cairo Opera House burning Thursday morning.

Cairo Opera House, Built in 1869, Burns

CAIRO, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Fire today destroyed Cairo's 102-year-old opera house while its resident musicians stood outside and wept...

As riot police armed with shields and bamboo canes held back thousands of sightseers, musicians from the Cairo Symphony Orchestra wept openly...

The blaze destroyed the red velvet and gold decorated structure as opera officials were preparing to celebrate the 100th anniversary of "Aida"...

Bonn Audit Office Says Starfighter Weakens Morale

FRANKFURT, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—The Starfighter P-104G has weakened the psychological defense power of the West German Air Force...

A total of 68 Starfighter pilots have died in 140 crashes since the planes were put into operation 10 years ago. The Starfighter is to be replaced by the end of the decade...

Arms Talks Considered Likely

According to the Press Trust of India news agency, Pakistani artillery units have intensified shelling of border towns and villages in the remote eastern Indian territory of Tripura...

The Indian Air Force chief, Marshal P.C. Lal, said in Chandigarh that Pakistani Air Force planes had occasionally violated Indian airspace in both the eastern and western sectors...

Arms Talks Considered Likely

provision of arms—if war with Pakistan starts. Last spring's political crisis in East Pakistan has sent more than nine million refugees into India...

Brandt Calls Bonn's Record 'Not Bad' on Europe Defense

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt does not think American Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird was referring to Germany when he told a NATO meeting...

Effective NATO Urged. If a balance between Russia and America does not work out, he continued, "and if this balance should not remain the basis for possible discussions on the reduction of forces between the East and the West..."

Berlin Talks Will Resume Next Week

BERLIN, Oct. 28 (AP)—East and West German negotiators held intensive exchanges today on implementing the four-power Berlin accord...

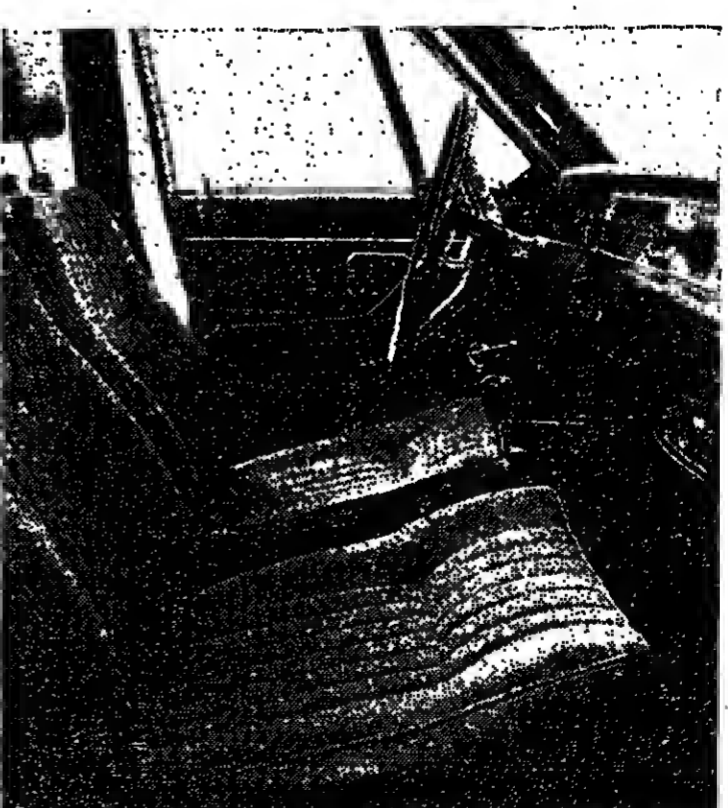
Bahr Sees Progress in 28th Round

WEST GERMAN sources said the specific questions under discussion were traffic, customs and sealing of freight vehicles in transit across 110 miles of East German territory...



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The New Diplomacy

Diplomacy—the business of conducting relations between nations—has always been an elaborate ritual, punctuated by improvisations. Samuel Pepys recounts the savage brawl that broke out between the retinues of the French and Spanish ambassadors for precedence in a London procession, an event that left several dead and a long train of international repercussions. Even in the 19th century, when protocol seemed to have crystallized for all time, a war between France and Prussia was precipitated by an informal discussion between the envoy of Louis Napoleon and the King of Prussia on the sidewalks of a little watering place—and the edited account of it given the public by Bismarck. But today's diplomacy is exploring new avenues altogether.

It is not only that heads of state and governments are wandering at large about the world, raising as many questions as they answer (especially for the police of the host states): a rapprochement between two great powers—China and the United States—began with an invitation to a ping-pong tournament. And new tensions between Washington and Havana have been caused by the uninvited presence of a group of Cuban sugar technologists in New Orleans. The last was a curious piece of impudence—curious, especially, when one considers the nature of the Cuban state. An international meeting on sugar was scheduled for New Orleans. Cubans asked to be admitted, and were refused visas because the meeting was not sponsored by the United Nations or one

of its affiliated organizations. But the Cubans came anyway, and refused to leave, on the ground that the United States could not impede Cuba's "access" to the conference.

One can only imagine what might have happened had this particular shoe been on the other foot, and the military parade of heeded Cubans that would have marched off any intruding Americans to the calabozo. But in the United States the Cuban group is only an embarrassment, as it eats box lunches in a motel and passes out cigars to newspapermen. The Cubans seem to be enjoying themselves more than the State Department over their innovative attempt to rewrite international law.

Given this little affair on its doorstep, the United States might well be more tolerant of the antics of the smaller and less civilized nations in the General Assembly, after the China vote. Mr. Nixon, speaking with the voice of Ronald Ziegler, need not have placed himself in the position of an elderly schoolmaster, chiding the unruly elements of a class that had gotten out of hand, when he rebuked that "shocking demonstration." Diplomacy has lost a good deal of its dignity on all levels, including that of Ronald Ziegler. But loss of dignity is a very poor reason for bolstering the cause of those thrifty American senators and congressmen who find the local pork barrel of government contracts more appetizing than appropriations for an international organization which may—just may—be of major assistance in bringing peace in our time.

On the Edge of the Precipice

The growing threat of war between India and Pakistan creates an urgent need for United Nations intervention—but not on the terms proposed by Islamabad.

President Yahya Khan of Pakistan has appealed to Secretary General Thant to mediate between the two countries and has suggested that United Nations observers be posted on both sides of the border between East Pakistan and India to supervise a mutual withdrawal of forces. These would be helpful developments, but they would not solve the basic issues threatening South Asian peace—persisting military repression in East Pakistan and the continuing flight of refugees into India.

The unprecedented flow of destitute refugees constitutes, in effect, a bloodless aggression against India—although the campaign of terror in East Pakistan which precipitates this flow is by no means bloodless.

It is not just a question of the heavy financial burden that an estimated 9.4 million refugees impose on India's struggling economy. The graver threat is to the political and social stability of India, particularly in volatile West Bengal, where most of the refugees are concentrated. Unless the refugee

flow can be speedily reversed, India faces an internal crisis of frightening dimensions. But the refugees will not return to their homes until repression ends in East Pakistan and the political crisis is solved.

If UN intervention on the subcontinent is to be effective, therefore, it is essential that it be directed at the roots of the problem. Any mediation effort by U Thant or his representative should be in the first instance between the Pakistani government and leaders of the outlawed Awami League, the elected representatives of the people of East Pakistan—not between Islamabad and New Delhi. Any call for a mutual withdrawal of forces must be accompanied by vigorous efforts to repatriate the refugees under conditions of justice and security.

Although India is in an excellent position to press for broader UN action of this sort, the Indian government so far has been strangely cool to any intervention by the world organization. Prime Minister Gandhi's recent plea for restraint on the part of her people would be more reassuring if India's military buildup along the Pakistani borders were tempered by a more positive Indian response to Pakistan's diplomatic initiatives.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Peking in the UN

The important thing is that the seating of Peking ends a certain conception of the UN as an international arbiter. Already paralyzed in some decisive circumstances by the "Niet" systematically used by the Soviet Union within the framework of its permanent veto, the West, the international organization is bound to be even more paralyzed by Red China's veto. The UN finds itself since in the same situation as the League of Nations when the Third Reich entered it. A somber omen indeed!

—From *l'Aurore* (Paris).

The seating of Mao's China is a two-edged sword. It makes the United Nations more representative. It also creates more opportunities for disruption and the veto. But the UN has always worked on the basis that conflicts exist in the world outside, and are reflected at the UN, and not vice versa. If conflict exists it is better that it be discussed, ventilated, and possibly defused within the UN rather than explode beyond its walls. The real lesson of China's seating is that the United Nations has formally recognized that the age of bi-polarity in super-power diplomacy is over. We now live in an age of triangles.

—From *the Guardian* (London).

Could this be a turning point for China as much as it will be for the United Nations? It would be foolish as well as mistaken to underestimate the revolutionary idealism that fires China and will go on doing so—especially while Chairman Mao is at the helm. But

in some part the revolutionary drive has been the stronger the more the national aims have been frustrated. At last China's meeting with the world has been settled. The result could be invigorating. It may even be beneficial.

—From *the Times* (London).

The expulsion of the Chinese Nationalists in the name of law and ethics is shocking and dangerous. Nothing will prevent any longer a majority of states from excluding any country from the international community under the pretext that it contradicts their designs. It is regrettable that a formula insuring the observance of the Charter's principles was not found. Politically, however, the decision to welcome People's China is quite logical.

—From *Paris-Jour*.

This does not mean that Washington is in any sense off the hook so far as the Taiwan problem is concerned. Nor has President Nixon any answer to the question of how to sever relations with the Nationalists without destroying the credibility of American policies elsewhere in Asia.

No U.S. President is likely to be able to beat a rapid retreat on the Taiwan issue and China, in its present mood, is not likely to expect such a development. What is probable is that China will become increasingly exacting in the terms for normalizing its relations with third countries so as to create a precedent for the eventual settlement with Washington.

—From *the Financial Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 29, 1896

PARIS.—Aside from the political question in connection with Spain and Cuba, there is the important economic difficulty to be dealt with, and there is a veritable war being waged between the dealers and consumers of Havana cigars. Prices are going up, and in spite of these commercial checks on the great Cuban product, the supply is not equal to the demand and there is a danger that the "fragrant weed" will become extinct.

Fifty Years Ago

October 29, 1921

LONDON.—Mr. Lord George is forcing the pace of the Irish negotiations in a fervent endeavor to get beyond the stalemate—out just a stalemate of issues, but one of attitudes as well. It is certainly more than possible that he will use more than a little coercion with the diehard crowd from both sides. It takes two to negotiate and the leaders of Ulster and Sinn Fein must realize that concessions go with negotiations.



Back Across the Channel

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—British entry into the Common Market, one of the most important political events since World War II, became a certainty last year when Heath's Conservative government took power in the United Kingdom and Gen. de Gaulle died in retirement. The general had insistently blackballed the membership application of this continent's most important offshore island.

Heath unwaveringly championed the need to join "Europe" and it was certain he would put new energy into that scheme when he gained office. Already, France's opposition had begun to falter once Pompidou was elected president in 1969. But so long as the general remained alive and capable of issuing public declarations that could have immense effect, tangible brakes existed on major changes in French policy.

De Gaulle held that Britain did not qualify as "European." He foresaw that as the Market's six-nation bloc gained strength the British would be forced to concentrate their energies on Europe at the expense of global and transatlantic commitments. But he also predicted this would take considerable time.

1961 Conversation

In early 1961 he told me: "Perhaps if the Common Market continues to grow Britain will be forced to change its policy." In 1962 he said: "The British would like to come in because they see the consequences to themselves if they don't; but there are enormous practical problems. I do not see them entering except after very prolonged negotiations."

In 1966, having personally vetoed Britain's chances, he added: "Britain still thinks of itself as a world country and not a Continental country... Perhaps the British can change but the British are not great changers and I do not foresee that they will make any fundamental alterations." Even in 1968 he insisted: "There must be an intense effort by the British to work more, to work harder and to cut public expenditures."

The general's skepticism outlasted that of almost every other European statesman and was also far more influential. Alone he was able to delay the step that has finally been taken by Britain's Parliament. However, the moment he died, thus ending any possibility that he might oppose a new French policy on Britain, things began to move.

Pompidou's View

Within a fortnight Pompidou was privately predicting that Britain would definitely join the Market even though as many as two-thirds of the British people might oppose this drastic move. The new French president concluded that the English were by tradition far more governable than the French, and even if the majority of public opinion disliked a policy, they would accept it if their government so wished.

This is precisely what happened. All recent polls have confirmed that the ordinary English people oppose the decision taken by Parliament, but this did not prevent the move, one of the most fateful in British history since London relinquished the governance of Calais in 1558.

Looking beyond the technical debates on the enabling legislation that must be drafted to com-

plete arrangements with Europe, it is now evident that a fundamental change in world relationships has started. For the first time there will be a more equal partnership in the West between the United States on the one hand and its transatlantic allies on the other.

Increased Authority

This equality will mean that a more vigorous European grouping can henceforth speak with more authority and independence on monetary, trade, political and defense matters. Undoubtedly there will be issues on which America and a strengthened Europe will disagree. Moreover, it is evident—as already strongly suggested by Heath—that Britain will henceforth feel less need to

rely upon U.S. sympathy, support and agreement.

That is part of the price it will cost London for the right to join the European club. It has to yield both the shadow and the substance of a role as Uncle Sam's "Trojan horse" in Europe, the role in which De Gaulle suspiciously cast the British. And naturally, the United States also pays to achieve what has been one of Washington's avowed policy goals since the Eisenhower administration.

We will undoubtedly lose influence while facing increased trade competition and financial rivalry from this area. But the profit in terms of diminished responsibility and in terms of a more substantial partner in the NATO alliance is worth the price.

Death on the White Nile

By Stanley Meisler

JUBA, Sudan.—Several weeks ago, mortar shells hurled out of the thick foliage on the banks of the White Nile exploded aboard one of the little steamships that regularly make the hot, incredibly slow voyage from Juba to the northern Sudan. Eleven passengers were killed.

The attack, never announced by the Sudanese government but revealed by several foreign and Sudanese sources, was a kind of symbolic pronouncement that, despite all the rhetoric in Khartoum, the Sudanese civil war still flares on, with all its destruction and paralysis.

This attack by the Anyanya rebels of the south came at the same time that President Nureddin of Sudan was repeating his two-year-old promise of regional autonomy for the south and insisting that he now intended to fulfill it.

The mortars were not necessarily a reply by the rebels to their rejection of autonomy. The killings evidently meant only that a lot more than promises will be needed to quiet the enervating rebellion in the south.

The attack seemed to have announced the end of the 10 years of the White Nile and the steamships on the Nile keep the southern town of Juba alive. In the long Sudanese civil war, it is the south that has suffered the most.

The war has embroiled the south intermittently since 1955 and continuously since 1963. It is Africa's longest war. Most outsiders believe it has led to at least a half-million deaths from wounds, disease and starvation, and forced 300,000 refugees to flee across the borders into Uganda, Ethiopia, the Congo and the Central African Republic.

Basic Schism

It is a "cultural" war. The negro peoples of the south, mostly pagan, some Christian, want autonomy or some kind of separation from the government of Sudan, which is controlled by the Arabized, Islamic, brown peoples of the north.

Most outsiders credit the Anyanya (the name comes from a Sudanese poison made by grinding a dried cobra's head into powder, with 5,000 to 8,000 soldiers. Though there are splinter groups and rivalries among the

rebels, outsiders believe that, in general, they are well organized with large units, typewritten orders, radio communication, some semblance of uniforms and medical teams.

In his recent trial in Khartoum on charges of fighting for the Anyanya, the West German mercenary Rolf Steiner reportedly declared that the rebels were helped by the Israeli government, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, British intelligence, President Idi Amin of Uganda, the Italian Roman Catholic Order of the Verona Fathers and German Catholic relief organizations.

Most outsiders, however, believe that the only significant help comes from the Israelis, who drop arms and other supplies from a DC-3 on a regular flight from Ethiopia. Some other materials may come across the border from exiles in Uganda and relief organizations.

Like most guerrilla groups in Africa, the Anyanya operates on a small scale. They lay mines, ambush Sudanese patrols, attack small outposts, steal food, and intimidate southerners cooperating with the government.

The vastness of the three provinces of the south is on their side. Government control is fragile in the hinterland of most of Africa in any case. To a village, government sometimes means only a teacher, a health assistant, and a tax collector. If the rebels can keep these officials out, they keep out government.

Control Limited

In this negative way, the rebels have limited Sudanese control to those towns and villages that the Sudanese garrison with soldiers or police. Given the size of the area and the Sudanese Army, this amounts to few places. In Equatoria, the most southern and troublesome province, the Sudanese, according to observers, control only Juba and four other towns and villages. The Sudanese also control the routes between these bases when they use military convoys.

The absence of government control does not mean Anyanya control—at least not in a formal way. The Anyanya evidently have set up some schools and health clinics but, in general, they can work only in hiding. If they claimed control over any sizable village, they would be blasted out

The UN Moves Assessed Chinese Checkers

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—By itself the China vote in the United Nations is a bagatelle. It decided only that Taiwan would be expelled this year rather than next from an organization that has done nothing of note for a decade. But during that decade the United States has been centering its energies on Vietnam while the rest of the world has been moving on to important business. So the vote inevitably reflected a realignment that has taken place at the expense of American influence in the world.

The biggest change has come in the Atlantic Basin. The Leo and Alex Show, as the current travels of Messrs. Brezhnev and Kossygin might be called, is one more indication that Moscow wants quiet on the NATO front. Progress has already been made toward acceptance of fair and square borders, and there is a start on the winding down of forces.

The Atlantic allies now take detente seriously, and they are no longer that worried about defense. They see opportunities for important economic, political and cultural business with the Communist bloc, and they believe the new Russian attitude has something to do with emergence of Communist China.

In the UN voting, that attitude expressed itself with a vengeance. Apart from the authoritarian states which need American cover for a modicum of respect, the allies broke with Washington. Even Canada, Britain, and France—the closest and most important, the mainstays of what used to be the Atlantic system—were not with the United States.

Latin America and Africa

Latin America and Africa, despite the drum-beating of their well-wishers, remain remote from the currents of international politics. Geography and economics continue to make this country dominant south of the border. Every major nation in the area—Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico—stayed with the United States on the critical vote.

Africa remains highly manageable. Nine countries, reflecting the prevailing anti-colonial sentiment, voted against Taiwan. But 13 small powers were sufficiently

vulnerable to what this vote can do to go along with Washington.

The theaters of active play in the world—the place of hegemony is in doubt and security structure obtains—Middle East and Asia. In the Middle East, the truly significant votes were the abstentions of Turkey and Iran. These two nations, allies of this country, traditional foes of Russia, longer see their security as a matter of lining up with the United States against the Soviet Union. They now want to position to play on the split between Moscow and Peking.

As in Asia, the voting by the many states—Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia—was beginning to make the accommodation to Communism that they postponed for so long. Among non-white states—Japan, the Philippines and India went the distance with the United States in the voting.

Pressure on Sato

The Japanese government Premier Eisaku Sato now sits under tremendous international pressure for needlessly taking a position in a losing cause. This is a struggle for Japan loyalty that is crucial to the exercise of power in the world. The Russians have some cards to play in the form of offshore islands occupied by the last war which they are easily returned, and it is nothing that Alexander, the Soviet leader, has been visiting Tokyo. Communism has markets to offer and no consciences to work on—partly on the Japanese left.

States must, partly move a good deal more deftly than in the recent past. None of this means that American security is in jeopardy. Neither is there any serious likelihood of an international realignment. But Vietnam has given country a bad name; and served intact a set of pot-bearing little relations to chafe realities. There is a need for updating, and President Nixon has moved not a man too soon in opening the way to a dialogue with Peking, Moscow.

Letters

India and Pakistan

When the prime minister of a country, particularly if she is a lady, makes a formal statement, it should be studied with care and even some respect. Speaking at the Institute of International Relations in Brussels, Mrs. Gandhi stated that "because the people of East Pakistan voted democratically they are being persecuted." She also added that the Indian people would do nothing to provoke conflict or increase tension.

It is to be assumed that the which claims to be democracy and follows the principle of a "lective responsibility," does allow its senior responsible officers of the central government to make irresponsible and false and statements without the concurrence of the government. Mrs. Gandhi is prime minister. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, defense minister, threatened few days ago that not only the Indian Army occupy Pakistani cities but it would vacate once they have occupied them and that towns in East Pakistan are actually being subjected to heavy artillery bombardment by India.

S.K. DEHLAVI,
Ambassador of Pakistan
Paris.

Father Figures

Poor George Washington, 173 years and still like politician of today, attacked both the political right and left. First Ronald Reagan, then with Nguyen Van Thieu, then the Russians try to take of his land. Is both sacred?
DAVID S. SWANSON,
Stuttgart.

Ted Kennedy's View

Obviously when Senator Kennedy should do some talking clear the record, he demurs, loses his reticence when the opportunity appears to deliver another government's affairs. Wars have started over lesser discretion and yet many can him presidential material. Incident should remove all d.
ROSS MACLEAN,
Heidelberg.

Agnew's Greek To

Vice-President Agnew do the Greek police state with of approval, with encouragement to keep it up. A sociologist perhaps constitutional question. To what extent Agnew speak for the American public? And to the extent he does not, what can be done from him from seeming to Greece habitually torturing political prisoners. It is land where helping their sons' families and children land you in jail, with may "interrogation" thrown in.
JOHN COLEMAN-HOI,
Paris.

FASHION A Hit for Saint Laurent

By Hebe Dorsey

Paris, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Every-
thing looked the same at
Saint Laurent's today, with the
couquets, celebrity row and
from the international
all neatly in place. Yet,
something was different.

The first time since he
designing ready-to-wear in
Saint Laurent, often rated
as industrial designer in
"throw away his crutches
) and came into the
all along with his ready-
His collection of 118
compared in size with
as used to show in his
days. But the collection
distributed to some 40
as scattered all over the
and, needless to say, the
ages are very much lower.

Bergé, director of the
Laurent operation, said
1970, ready-to-wear sales
\$10 million, as compared
million for couture. With
e boutiques scheduled to
next year, Mr. Bergé said
his should climb "and pos-
sible."

Laurent's opening model
due to the whole collect-
ray flannel pants with a
sea jacket over a striped
In other words, a Saint
classic. His whole col-
followed on the same
easy, safe, comfortable and
y salable.

No Nonsense
as if Saint Laurent had
li his best ideas and cut
the nonsense, for which,
time, he was severely
ed. With a shirt, sweater
he kept his khaki safari
hirt jackets, midly skirts,
raincoats, shirtwaist
and just enough of the
ok to be amusing and fun
being offensive.

Also added a line of light
suits with ultra wide sailor
that further accented the
entous mood of the whole
on.

pants were the strongest
reaction. They were so full
off as to look like skirts,
ily when they were made
of printed silk. But in
ick they sharply cupped
arise which could be try-
hly even average curves.
Laurent described them as
fanny pants."

beginning of the collection
a quiet brown, beige and
key then Saint Laurent
ly bit color with two great
One consisted of red,
with a green silk shirt and
blue jersey shirt jacket.
came a series of pretty
list dresses, softly blouse
eared skirts and in a mul-
pointillist print.

Easy Looks
Laurent showed a im-
easy outfits, the kind mod-
omen need all the time,
e pleated print skirts with-
red crepe blouse and a
reater. He also offered his



Bare-back taffeta dress.



Saint Laurent's cotton pants, halter top.



At the opening:
Paloma Picasso,
Saint Laurent
Catherine
Deneuve.

AP.

own version of the twin set, with
the sweater underneath cut gen-
erously around the shoulders.
His two military raincoats were
simply great.

For evening, he liked bare
backs, bare shoulders and bare
midriffs, all of which added up
to a totally seductive look. Quite
often, he had just a bra tied
into a knot in front over a half-
pennant, half-gypsy ruffled skirt.
His choice of fabrics leaned
heavily to seersucker, printed cot-
ton voile and taffeta. The satin
evening-blouses were embroidered
with cherries, field flowers or
just huge sequin dots.

Accessories were again in the
boutique mood with bright plastic
bracelets and crystal or clear
plastic chains. Even the col-
fures were off the kooky track—

simple pageboys or just a neat
braided down the back.
Saint Laurent received a stand-
ing ovation. Steady fan Cathé-
rine Deneuve said she "loved
everything. Hard not to. It is
such a complete, coherent collec-
tion."
It was also, one must say, a
courageous one.

A Ms. for Gloria Steinem

By Stephen D. Isaacs

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (UPI)—
Plans for a national magazine
to be edited by feminist-writer
Gloria Steinem and entitled Ms.
have been announced here.

Ms. Steinem said at a press
conference that the magazine will
be a monthly, with regular issues
beginning next summer. A spe-

cial double issue will be published
in January, with a 250,000-copy
distribution, to test the market.
The publisher of the magazine
will be a corporation formed by
Ms. Steinem and Elizabeth For-
ling Harris, vice-president of CBS,
which publishes, among other
magazines, Psychology Today.

In a statement, Ms. Steinem
said that "women's publications
still assume that the editorial
emphasis must be on women's
traditional roles. Ms. will be
the first magazine for women who
are exploring all their possibilities
as full human beings."

"The name of the magazine was
chosen to indicate this new free-
dom from traditional roles," ac-
cording to Ms. Harris. "If Mr. is
enough to indicate a male, what-
ever his marital status, then Ms.
should be enough to indicate
female."

The venture is a case of if
you can't join them, try to beat
them. Women's liberation groups
have been strongly critical of
traditional women's magazines
for their editorial stances (which
they claim are chauvinistic) and
staffing biases (mostly toward
men).

A statement of purpose for the
magazine specifies that "tradi-
tional women's magazines are
oriented to woman's dependent
role." The editorial content of
Ms. will "reflect women's rising
awareness of their changing role."

25 Picassos From U.S.S.R. In Paris Show

PARIS, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Twenty-
five early Picassos from Soviet
collections went on show here
last night at the Musée d'Art
Moderne, climaxed the Picasso
month.

Picasso had his 80th birthday
Monday, the occasion for a long
series of exhibitions and festivi-
ties here in his honor. The one
swatted with the keenest interest
was last night's. Eleven of the oils
on show had not been back to the
West since they were bought be-
fore World War I by Ivan Moro-
sov and Serge Shchukin, two Rus-
sian millionaire merchants. The
paintings were later confiscated
for Soviet museums.

The show here ranges from
"The Embrace," dated 1900, to
"Still Life With Musical Instru-
ments" of 1913. It encompasses
six styles.

FILMS IN PARIS

Pasolini's 'Decameron'—A 'Splendid' Work

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 28 (UPI)—If you
had been asked to choose the
director best qualified to make a
movie of "The Decameron," it is
unlikely that you would have
thought of Pier Paolo Pasolini.
Pasolini's recent efforts have
lacked both a sense of humor and
a sense of the ridiculous.

Nevertheless, he has extracted
a splendidly satisfying film from
Boccaccio's pages. It has just re-
placed Tati's "Traffic" at the
Gaumont Champs-Elysees where
its run will probably rival that
of its popular predecessor.

Pasolini, recovering his wit and
ingenuity in full measure, has
taken a series of tales from the
saucy source book and divertingly
molded them into film form. His
selection is sufficiently varied to
hint at the original's range.
Bawdy anecdotes—such as that
of the sturdy gardener who be-
comes a convent favorite—alter-
nate with more lyrical amours.
There is earthy rough-and-tumble
buffoonery in the tricked horse-
dealer bumpkin who would be a
man-about-town in Naples; tragic
romance and, in the finale, a
sudden burst of good news when
glad tidings are received from on
high that sex is not a sin after
all.

It is not just as a dextrous
adaptor that Pasolini shines. His
dramatization, in addition to its
grand entertaining, reflects the
primitive innocence of the early
Renaissance when the world,
awakening from its Dark Age
slumber, felt the pleasant tickle
of spring sunshine. There is a
radiant Botticelli joyfulness to
the production, quickened by the
simplicity of the performances
and the subtle employment of
color and costuming.

The director has caught both
the robust humor of Boccaccio in
flavorful comedy and the at-
mosphere of that happy time.
Pasolini himself plays Giotto at
work on a church fresco, a
spokesman, too, for the joy of
living.

Pier Paolo
Pasolini
as Giotto
in "The
Decameron."



"Le Case" (at the Ermitage,
the Boui Mich and the Norman-
die) is a pulp magazine thriller
about cops and robbers set in an
unidentified exotic city of the
Near East. A foreign band of
jewel thieves makes off with price-
less emeralds and a suave but
not infallible policeman (Omar
Sharif) tries in vain to track
them down.

Henri Verneuil, a competent
manipulator of such materials,
puts the film through the regu-
lation paces. Jean-Paul Belmondo
is the leading-man jumping jack.
The affable Belmondo with
friendly grin charms all the ladies
and fights with most of the men
(his own yegg-man team includes
Robert Hossein and Renato Sal-
vatori), executing some Harold
Lloyd acrobatics in a repertory of
dances, some on foot and others
in speeding automobiles.
The moral of the scenario ap-
pears to be that theft and murder
do pay. The only other lesson it
teaches is that it is unwise to
open a door before one is aware
who is on the other side. Had the
guardian of the emeralds realized
this at the film's start, there

would have been no film, an
omission over which Theopis
would not have wept.

"The Devils" (at the Marbeuf
in English) is a flamboyant vul-
garization of John Whiting's
adaptation of Aldous Huxley's
account of religious persecution
in 17th-century France and of a
crippled mother superior, who,
strayed by the indifference of a
worldly priest, bears false witness
against him.

Only a scene or two of the
Whiting dramatization—those in
which the lustful priest converses
with a novice nun—have been
preserved and the dialogue else-
where seems to have been written
for musical comedy. "Bye, bye,
blackbird," exclaims Louis XIII
as he fires his pistol at a Hugue-
not-prisoner. The scheming Riche-
lieu appears to have wandered in
from a London farce. Oliver Reed
is impressive as the condemned
churchman. But Ken Russell has
mistaken himself for Fellini in
his attempt to cartoon the stake
scene. Vanessa Redgrave, as the
hunchbacked convent mother,

comports herself as though she
were Lon Chaney's stand-in.

The Marignan and the Pars-
mount Montparnasse are devo-
ting this week to new Soviet films,
their programs changing daily.
Three of these, offered for the
coming weekend, are of particular
interest: The screen version of
Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya," a film
based on Katajev's "12 Chairs"
and "Flight," a superbly acted
adaptation of the Bulgakov novel,
seen at the Cannes festival last
spring.

That witty, engaging pantom-
mist, Harry Langdon, is with
us this week in "The Strong
Man," revived at the Studio
Marigny, but, alas, without ac-
companying music. Made in 1926,
this mite mixture of slapstick
and sentimental romance was one
of Frank Capra's early films and
remains one of his best, retaining,
is impressive as the condemned
churchman. But Ken Russell has
mistaken himself for Fellini in
his attempt to cartoon the stake
scene. Vanessa Redgrave, as the
hunchbacked convent mother,

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 3' and '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in 3'.

RCM review

The following are extracts from the text of the annual statement to shareholders, dated October 7, 1971, by the Chairman of the Board, Consolidated Mines Limited, Mr. Dominic C. Mulsch...

mines except Mulfura as shown in the figures of recoverable copper in mine production. (See Table.) Mine Production in Tonnes

Table showing Mine Production in Tonnes for Mulfura, Luanshya, Chibuluma, Chambishi, and Kalengwa from 1967 to 1971.

During the year, 258 103 tonnes of copper were sold at an average realization price of K22 per tonne. Sales exceeded finished production, which in turn exceeded mine production due to a temporary run-down in pipeline and process stocks.

Cobalt hydroxide filter cake containing 922 tonnes of cobalt produced from Chibuluma concentrates at Chambishi was sold to Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited.

FINANCIAL The net after-tax profit of the company for the year ended June 30, 1971 was K48.8 million, out of which K22.6 million has been transferred to a reserve for capital expenditure, K0.5 million to debenture stock redemption reserve and K3.7 million to general reserve.

previous year by about a third. London Metal Exchange prices continued to fluctuate, with the average cash sellers' price for wirebars falling from £568 per tonne in July 1970 to £421 in January and rising again to £477 in March end ending

the financial year at £448. The price peaked above £500 again in July this year but has since reached the lowest level for four years and at the time of writing is £416 per tonne.

OPERATIONS Mulfura Division The consequences of the accident at Mulfura were felt throughout the year. Although a great deal has been achieved, a large amount of rehabilitation work still remains to be done.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS Industrial relations are good, and this is a tribute to the leadership of the Mineworkers' Union of Zambia as much as to management skills. There was only one significant stoppage, when underground heavy equipment drivers at Luanshya were on strike for a week.

CONCLUSION I should like to record the excellent spirit which has prevailed in all sections of your company and the mining industry as a whole. Relations between Government, Mincord (the controlling shareholder), management and employees have justified great confidence in the company's future.

the mine starts to decline, production from this area will be increased to 50 000 tonnes a year. Mining at Baluba will be by open stoping methods and a ramp from the surface will be used to take large mechanical loaders underground to a depth of 600 metres.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS Industrial relations are good, and this is a tribute to the leadership of the Mineworkers' Union of Zambia as much as to management skills. There was only one significant stoppage, when underground heavy equipment drivers at Luanshya were on strike for a week.

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European Markets

Table of European Markets (Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies) including Amsterdam, Brussels, Dusseldorf, London, and Zurich.

Table of European Markets (Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies) including London and Zurich.

Table of European Markets (Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies) including Zurich.

Table of European Markets (Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies) including Zurich.

Table of European Markets (Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies) including Zurich.

OPENINGS IN EUROPE for Senior Registered Representatives

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We are pleased to announce the appointment of William G. McDougall Vice-President and Manager of the London Office Shearson, Hammill and Co. Incorporated

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Meany Seeks Controls in Business in Phase 2

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (Reu-... Congress should require... controls on specific... of loans as part of... Phase 2 economic...

Unemployment Profit Rises 45.9%

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ)... giant rubber com-... said today that profit... percent and sales 8.2...

change in the capital struc-... of the link-up will save... from taking its share...

French Reduce Bank Rate to 6.5%

PARIS, Oct. 28 (HT)—The... of France today announced... cut on the in-...

Wendel-Sidelor Sets Closure of 19 Steel Plants

PARIS, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ)—The... Wendel-Sidelor group, France's... largest steel producer...

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Earnings in U.S. on the Increase Fourth Quarter Outlook Is Good

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ)... U.S. corporate profits in the... third quarter followed the pattern...

Effects of Freeze

As in the second quarter, the... continued upswing in corporate... profits was buoyed by a generally...

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Bernhard Pletzer has been ap-... pointed chairman of Siemens's... management board...

Hitachi has appointed Ken-... ichiro Komai chairman of the... board. He is replaced as president...

Warren K. McOmber has joined... Shearson Hammill & Co. Inc. as... first vice-president...

Big Japanese Firms Report Profit Drops

From Wire Dispatches... TOKYO, Oct. 28.—Three of... Japan's leading companies today...

That report came from Toray... Industries, the country's largest... synthetic fiber producer.

Announcing the company's first... dividend cut in six years, Toray... said profits fell to 3.5 billion yen...

Sales growth was practically... stagnant at 18.4 billion yen, com-... pared with 18.3 billion a year ago.

The company said the lower... profit was mainly due to a slump... in the domestic market for nylon...

German Industry Seen in Crisis

FRANKFURT, West Germany, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—The current... economic situation in West Ger-... many is worse than suggested by...

Mr. Ulrich said today that... complaints of worsening profits... stand out clearly from a survey...

Earlier this week, the institutes... published a report forecasting... virtually nil growth for Germany...

One Dollar

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ)—The fol-... lowing are the late closing inter-... bank rates for the dollar on the...

Table with columns: City, Rate, Today, Yesterday. Includes entries for London, New York, etc.

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Mr. O. W. Swan, General Partner, 19 Place de la Gare...

'Psychology of Inflation' Not Defeated, Poll Reveals

By Michael Stern... NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT)—Evidence is mounting that... a principal goal of President Nixon's economic program...

Another indicator was the sharp rise in the number... of complaints about alleged freeze violations reported by...

Copper analysts and industry... executives are showing little op-... timism concerning fourth-...

Prices Rally On Wall St.; Volume Rises

By Vartan G. Vartan... NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT)—New York Stock Exchange prices...

Volume rose to 15.63 million... shares from yesterday's 13.48...

Yesterday, the Dow broke... through the summer low of...

Essentially, analysts said, the... Dow industrials recovered a bit...

But stocks remained ultra-... sensitive to adverse news.

The outstanding example of... this lingering phenomenon was...

The company reported a loss of... \$3.1 million for the third quarter.

Other losers on the active roster... included Mattel, down 1 5/8 to...

On the American Stock Ex-... change, the index closed at 24.50...

Company Reports

Table of company reports including Bethlehem Steel, Marathon Oil, Standard Oil, etc. with columns for Revenue, Profits, Per Share.

Advertisement for William Lawson's Scotch Whisky, featuring a bottle and a glass of whisky with ice.

Advertisement for Warren K. McOmber, First Vice-President and Director of the International Division of Shearson, Hammill and Co. Incorporated.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock market data including columns for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 'Continued from Page 8' and various stock listings.

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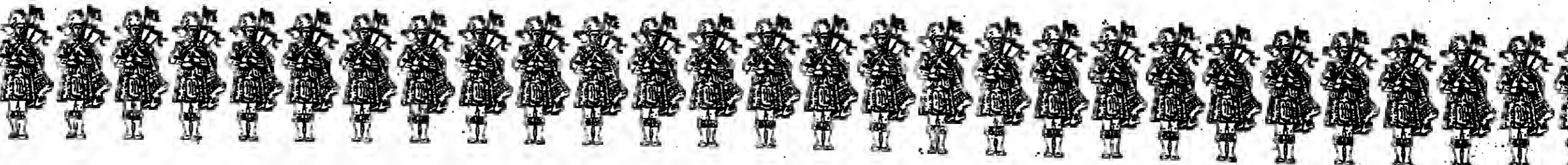
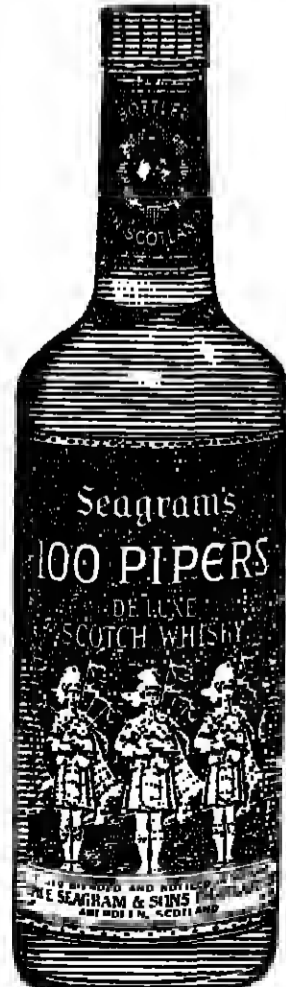
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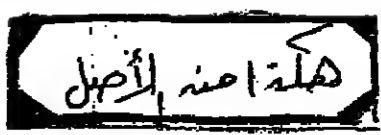
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Our legend claims if you sip a perfect Scotch you'll hear 100 pipers play. That's a lot of Pipers. But then 100 Pipers is a lot of Scotch.



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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Highs and Lows' and 'Market Summary'.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Highs and Lows' and 'Market Summary'.

Every week the Herald Tribune reports on the wonderful world of art in Europe: what's new, old & interesting everywhere.

U.S. Commodity Prices table listing various commodities like wheat, corn, and oil with their respective prices and market status.

Advertisement for Shearson, Hammill & Co. Incorporated, featuring a large logo and text detailing their \$800,000,000 of security transactions completed and their annual report for the year ended June 30, 1971.



DREYFUS FUND INC. The Dreyfus Fund is a mutual investment fund that hopes to make your money grow and takes what it considers sensible risks in that direction.

The Dreyfus Sales Corporation. Liaison Office: 8 Montparnasse 15/16, Germany, Dpt. 13. Tel. (08) 12 64 021.

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Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Chng'd. Rows include 1 Day, 3 Months, 6 Months, 12 Months.

For Banks and Financial Institutions we maintain NET TRADING MARKETS in all Swiss and American OTC Stocks.

BANK WIDENMANN & CO. LTD. 8023 ZURICH SWITZERLAND. Tel: (01) 77 86 90. Telex: 55432.

The Wolf Corporation. real estate, construction, oil and gas a public company incorporated in 1961.

OVER THE COUNTER: Thursday, October 28, 1971. Bid: 4 1/2. Asked: 5. 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table with columns: Dollar Bonds, Midday Indicated Prices, Floating Rates, Convertible Bonds. Lists various international bonds and their prices.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table with columns: 1971 - Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Last, Chg'd. Lists various American stocks and their trading activity.

European Gold Markets

Table with columns: Op., Cl., N.C., U.S. dollars per ounce. Lists gold market data for London, Zurich, and Paris.

Toronto Stocks

Table with columns: Closing prices on Oct. 28, 1971. Lists various Toronto stocks and their closing prices.

Mutual Funds

Table with columns: Closing prices on Oct. 28, 1971. Lists various mutual funds and their closing prices.

Tokyo Exchange

Table with columns: Price, Prev., High, Low, Last, Chg'd. Lists various Tokyo exchange items and their prices.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Index, Prev., High, Low, Last, Chg'd. Lists various foreign stock indexes and their values.

Advertisement for Hampshire International Inc. featuring a globe and text: 'Specialists in International Business Development'. Includes contact information for New York, N.Y.

This Advertisement appears as a matter of record only. 28th October 1971.

BANCO NACIONAL DE OBRAS Y SERVICIOS PUBLICOS, S.A. MEXICO, D.F. DM 100,000,000

8% Bearer Bonds of 1971/1986 - Securities Index No. 455 041 - Offering price: 98 1/2% Interest: 8 1/2% p. a., payable semi-annually. Redemption Fund or through drawings by lot at par.

Large advertisement for Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Publicos, S.A. listing various international banks and financial institutions such as Dresdner Bank, Deutsche Bank, and others.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom left corner.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange Trading with columns for Stock Name, Price, and Volume. Includes sections for J-K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of International Funds with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Performance.

REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

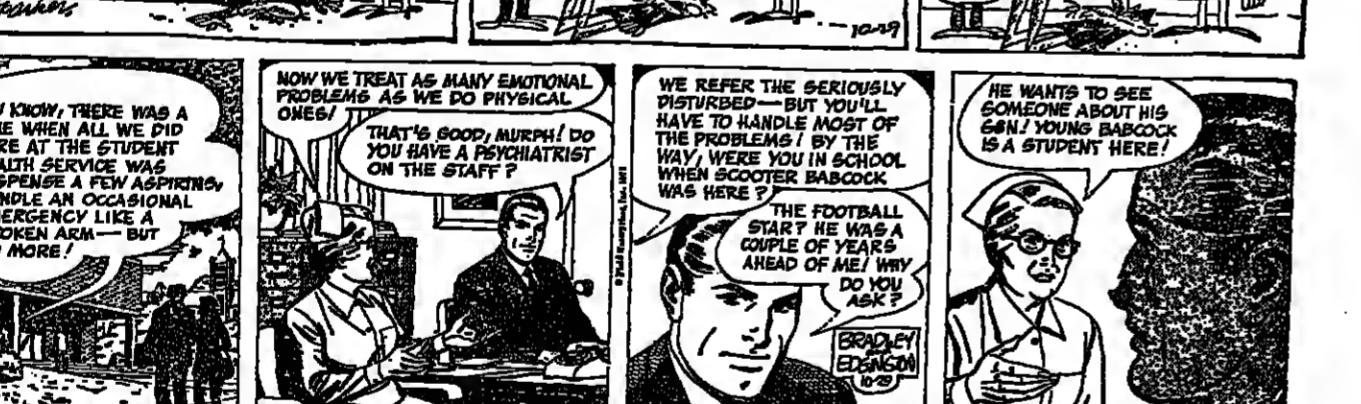
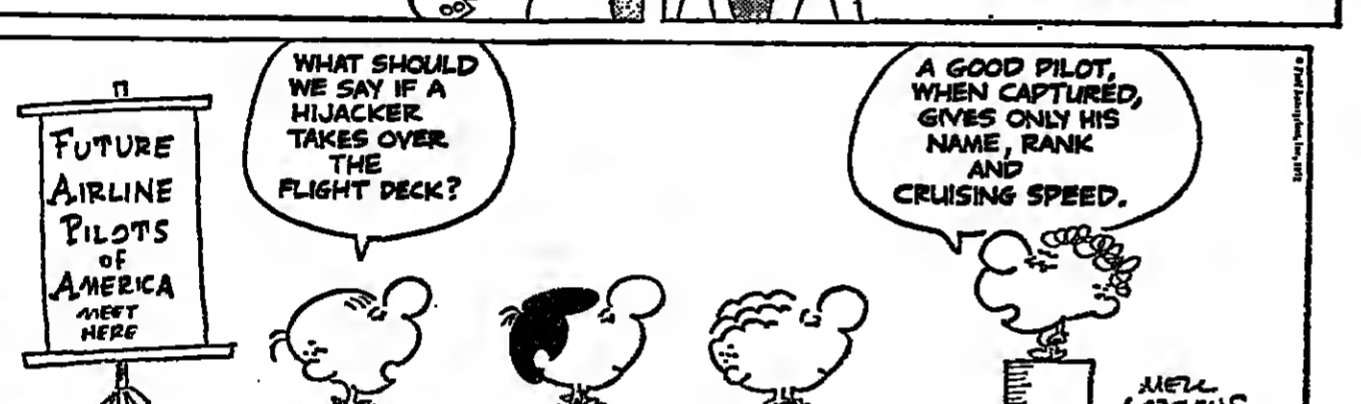
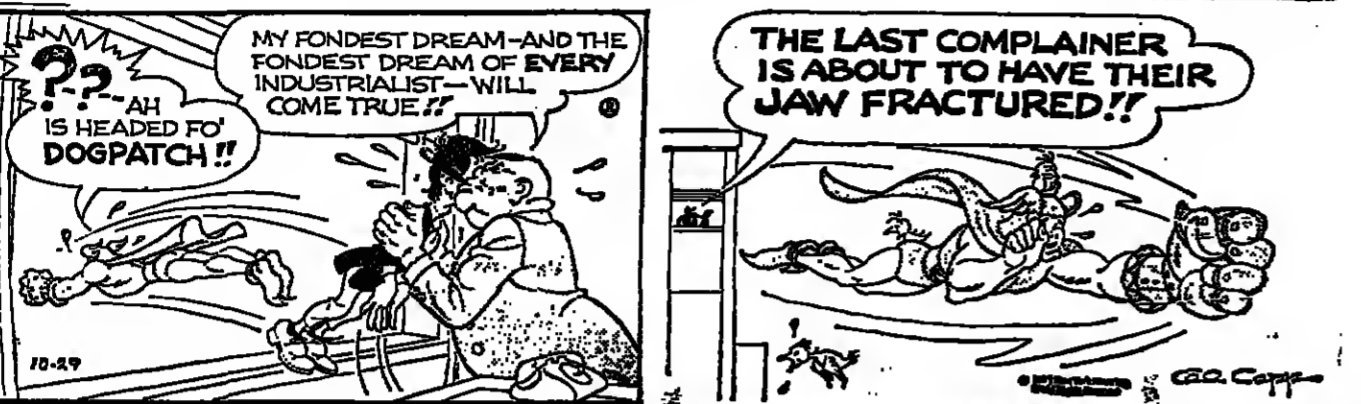
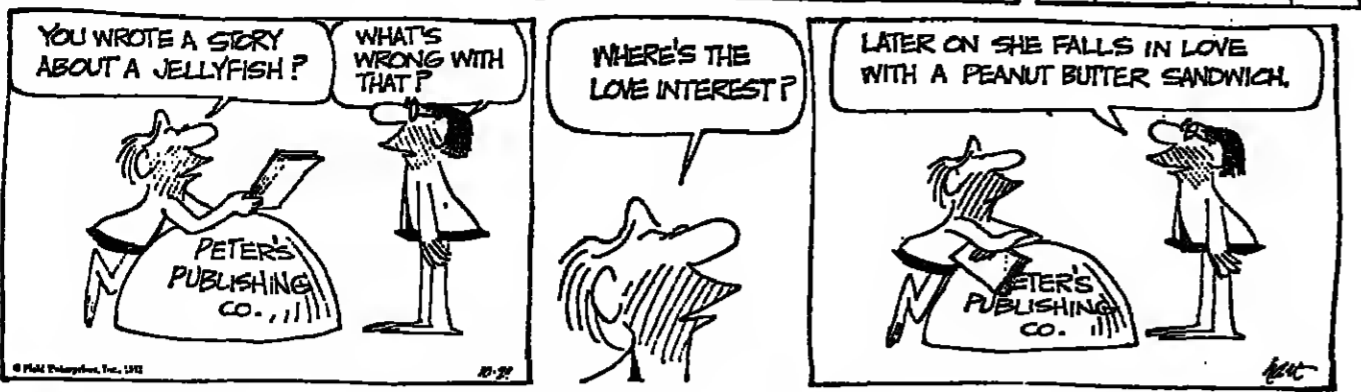
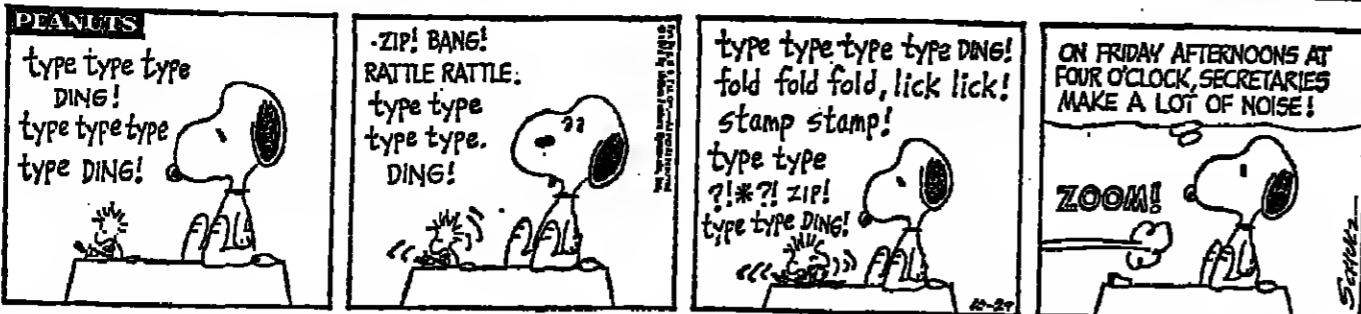
Real Estate & Business Opportunities advertisement featuring 'PORTUGAL' and 'TORRALTA - Club Internacional de Férias, S. L. R. L.' with contact information and descriptions of properties.

Real Estate advertisement for 'pretext' and 'FINCASA S.P.A.' offering credit consultancy and real estate services.

Real Estate advertisement for 'MONTREUX (SWITZERLAND) APARTMENTS ON LAKE-SHORE' with details on location and amenities.

Real Estate advertisement for 'Majorca: \$825,000 Ancient seniorial manor Dream House' with details on the property.

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K.I.R.B.Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal from the 1971 world championship play in Taipei gave the Dallas Aces a profit, thanks to good bidding by Bob Goldman and Mike Lawrence. Goldman, as North, bid very strongly, hinting at slam possibilities despite the fact that his partner had passed originally. Once the bidding revealed that his partner held club length and about 10 points in high cards, North made a cue-bid in East's heart suit, bid spades and finally jumped in clubs. Lawrence judged that the hands fitted perfectly, and continued to six clubs.

East made a Lightner double, perhaps hoping for a spade lead, although that would not have helped the defense as it turns out. But the double suggests a lead in dummy's first suit, so West led a diamond.

Lawrence won with the ace in dummy and led the heart jack. East put up his ace and shifted to a trump, but South had no trouble: He cross-ruffed to dispose of his remaining heart losers. Without the double, West might have led a trump, the only lead to give the declarer any trouble. South would then have had to choose between playing to ruff two diamonds in his hand and one heart in dummy, after which trump leads would squeeze East in the major suits. Or he could have ruffed spades twice in his hand, and one heart in dummy. As it happens, this play brings down East's king of spades, but South would have been as safe if West held the spade king: The run of South's trumps would effect a double squeeze. West would have to keep the spade king and East the master heart, so both defenders would have to unguard diamonds.

Bridge hand diagram showing North, South, East, and West hands with suits and cards.

Table with columns for MOAB, EMBARRAS, PALLE, etc. and rows for various words.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

WHEN I WAS OLD

By Georges Simenon. Translated from the French by Eustis A. Helen and Kurt Wolff Book. Harcourt Jovanovich. 343 pp. \$8.50.

Reviewed by Gerald Walker

IN 1980, 1981, and 1982, Georges Simenon writes in a preface to his journal, "For personal reasons, or for reasons I don't know myself, I began feeling old, and I began keeping notebooks. I was nearing the age of 60. Soon (he is writing in 1989) I shall be 67 and I have not felt old for a long time. I no longer feel the need to write in notebooks."

We come across, once again, the fabulous Simenon. The one-week writing bouts in which he usually locks himself in his study, with some notes on the back of an envelope, then emerges with a completed novel; later, a few days to revise. This happens four times annually—a lot of time left to be with his wife and children, run errands, play golf, read. The large house in Switzerland, his great earnings, his friendships with Chaplin and Henry Miller, his long bout with alcoholism (now over, although he still considers himself an alcoholic), the time he lived on a houseboat with his first wife and their maid and traveled along all the rivers of France because he had a theory that a city's true face is toward the river, not the road.

His main purpose in publishing "When I Was Old" seems to be his declared one: explaining, but not enhancing himself, so that ultimately his children will see him plain. His 10 1/2-year-old son says of his older brother, "I don't understand why Marc is getting married and going to live in Paris when he still has the chance to live X years with Daddy." Another father might beam at being so revered by a son, but Simenon wants to whittle himself down to the size of a man like any other man. "Isn't that," Simenon asks, "the best way to help them if they need help someday?"

Simenon's novels are built around passion, crimes of passion, violence. The Simenon we meet in these notebooks abhors violence (Algeria, the Congo, Vietnam, the Cuban missile crisis were going on) and is a passionately devoted family man constantly trying to clear the decks to spend time with his young children and his second wife, whom he refers to as D. and who manages all his business affairs.

But, being Simenon, he is a family man with a difference. He still loves his wife but he is still subject to a lifelong compulsion to have sexual relations with every attractive woman he sees. Simenon's wife allows him perfect freedom. He doesn't say whether he thinks there is any connection between his sexual drive and his wife's inferiority feelings or her periodic depressions, or his own; he only explains it as another form of the same urgent need to strip away superficialities and conventions that we find in his writing.

As revealed in these notebooks, Simenon is a shrewd, lucid mind, not a deep one; a peasant's mind, one is tempted to say, with its emphasis on the tangible—family, sex, work, health, domestic routine and bourgeois comforts minus bourgeois morality. He has small regard for ideas. Not that these notebooks ex-

Best Seller

- List of best-selling books including 'The Day of the Jackal', 'The Godfather', 'The Catcher in the Rye', etc.

CROSSWORD

By Will We

- ACROSS: 1 Seasonal visitor, 6 Suffix for 1 Across, 9 With 1 Across, her boat, etc.



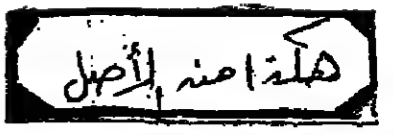
JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle with words NALBA, MEPIR, STYMIC, TOINNE and a cartoon illustration of a man and a woman.

Answers: Resistance to an electrician—OHMS

Handwritten text in Arabic script at the bottom left corner.



Defeat Boston, 5-2

Canadiens Remind Bruins of '71 Cup

TRENTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Montreal Canadiens scored goals in the second period and went on to a 5-2 victory over Boston Bruins in their opening game of the 1971-72 NHL season.

President's No Boycott Olympics

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—President Richard Nixon said today that he would not lead a boycott of the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich.

Landry to Talk for 2 Dallas Passers

DALLAS, Oct. 28 (AP)—Dallas coach Tom Landry, who vowed after the Super Bowl loss he would not call plays in 1971, said yesterday he is going to call the shots from the bench and alternate quarterbacks Craig Morton and Roger Staubach on every offensive play against the Chicago Bears Sunday.



ON THE BUBBLE—Young center gives more attention to his bubble gum than hiking the football to his quarterback.

Hawks Top Knicks

ATLANTA, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Atlanta Hawks defeated the New York Knicks 110-96 in their second victory in seven starts.

White, Havlicek Lead Celtics To Victory Over Rockets

BOSTON, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Jo Jo White scored 31 points last night in leading the Boston Celtics past the Houston Rockets, 108-97.

Russia Extols Chess Victory By Fischer

MOSCOW, Oct. 28 (NYT)—The atmosphere in Moscow's Central Chess Club was subdued last night as fans, hunched over boards, went over the moves in the latest game in Buenos Aires that gave Bobby Fischer of the United States the final victory over Tigran Petrosian and a chance to challenge Boris Spassky for the world title.



Ad May Lose Amateur Status For Chris Evert

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (UPI)—The appearance of Chris Evert, left, in the above ad, may have cost her her amateur tennis status.

Newcombe Is Defeated By Nastase

WIMBLEDON, England, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Romania's Ilie Nastase ousted injured John Newcombe, the top seed, to gain the semifinals of the \$20,000 (\$48,000) Wills Embassy tennis tournament.

NBA Standings

Table showing NBA Standings for Eastern and Western Conferences, including teams like Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and Baltimore.

College, Pro Grid Line

Table showing College and Pro Grid Line statistics, including teams like Princeton, Stanford, and USC.

The Scoreboard

Table showing various sports scores including basketball, football, and tennis.

Advertisement for LIDO and PARIS AMUSEMENTS, featuring showtimes and ticket information.

Advertisement for ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA, listing conductor Daniel Barenboim and soloist Isaac Stern.

Large advertisement for BIARRITZOV-MARBEUFON-BILBOQUET-URSULINES, featuring a map and showtimes.

ABA Results

Table showing ABA Results for various basketball games, including Pittsburgh vs. Carolina and Cincinnati vs. Cleveland.

Individual Pro Football Leaders

Large table showing individual pro football leaders in various categories like rushing, passing, and receiving.

NCAA Football

Table showing NCAA Football individual statistics for various teams.

NCAA Rejects A Title Game For Football

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28 (UPI)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association Council has turned down a proposal to match the nation's No. 1 and No. 2 college football teams in an early December television game.

NCAA Football Individual Statistics

Table showing NCAA Football individual statistics for various teams and players.

Nicklaus Tied in Australia

HOBBART, Australia, Oct. 28 (AP)—A 21-year-old assistant professional from Perth, West Australia, shares the first-round lead today with American Jack Nicklaus in the \$24,000 Qantas Australian Open Championship at Royal Hobart.

I-Year Probation Placed on UCLA

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28 (UPI)—The University of California, Los Angeles, and North Carolina Central were reprimanded, censured and placed on one-year probation in separate actions yesterday by the National Collegiate Athletic Association Council.

The Scoreboard

Large advertisement for casino d'enghien, featuring a map and details about the casino and its amenities.

Observer

The Leader's Digest

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Because the presidential election is only a year away and because every thoughtful American would probably like to know why it matters but is too busy watching football or TV talk shows to have time to read an elaborate explanation, here is an abbreviated Capsule Watch — Pocket Child's History Digest of the Presidency.



Baker

Our first President was George Washington, a rich establishment military leader, who is known as "The father of the military-industrial complex." Washington is famous for his unbecomingly false teeth. Washington was succeeded by John Adams, who is best known today for being the second President of the United States.

Jefferson was followed by Madison ("the father of Madison Avenue") and Monroe, author of the Monroe Doctrine, which is talked about even more and read even less than "Moby Dick." Monroe gave way to John Quincy Adams, who quickly gave way to Andrew Jackson.

Jackson had a terrible temper, but loved the people. He invited the public into the White House when he was inaugurated and they sneared cheese all over the fine furniture in the blue room, so that Mrs. Kennedy had to have the whole thing redecorated.

Politically, Jackson set the stage for Martin Van Buren. Van Buren was in over his head at the White House and hated because nobody could remember which President he was. Everybody could name the first seven Presidents, but when people got to the eighth their minds went absolutely blank.

"Who is the President who comes after Jackson?" they would ask each other. "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," somebody would invariably suggest, but it was the wrong answer. After Van Buren, Tippecanoe

and Tyler too, Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce and Zachary Scott in "Mildred Pierce" starring Joan Crawford, the next President was James Buchanan who, as every schoolboy will be bored to hear, is famous for being the President who preceded Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln is the best known of the famous Presidents and quickly became the inspiration for that great American descriptive phrase, "A real human being."

Lincoln was truly a real human being.

After Lincoln things became very confusing. First Andrew Johnson was impeached. Then U.S. Grant, who was a good general but spent too much White House time smoking cigars, let

Custer grow his hair down to his shoulder blades. Soon there was corruption, and everybody was growing hair and getting fat.

All the men who didn't have long hair had gotten fat, and all those who hadn't gotten fat grown long hair, and a lot of men had done both, with the result that all the Presidents for years looked exactly alike.

Nobody could tell Rutherford B. Hayes from what's-his-name Garfield or Chester A. Arthur, or Grover Cleveland from William Howard Taft. Benjamin Harrison was a constant problem.

"Did you know we have a President named Benjamin Harrison?" grown men asked each other over the second marlin. Nobody seemed to have a clue. It was William McKinley, who didn't have a beard and wasn't very fat and could, therefore, be remembered.

Having a President they could remember delighted Americans so much that they never again let anybody who was hairy or fat, except the above-mentioned Taft, hold the job. Instead they chose lean, smooth-shaven men who were fanatic about being remembered. Since such men are almost always terribly neurotic, this led to the 20th century age of controversial Presidents, about whom the less said the less controversial your abbreviated Capsule Watch-Focket Child's History of the Presidency will arouse. None of us wants any controversy, of course. Just give us greatness and leave us alone with the fine-tuning knob till the polls open.

In Berlin—'Nothing Is Permanent'

By Lawrence Fellows

BERLIN (NTT)—After a quarter of a century of almost constant crisis, a West Berliner has learned to cover his feelings with a layer of wariness, quick wit and an un-falling sense of making the best of worrisome circumstances.

"What silliness," said Ernst Nowka, a West Berlin clothing merchant, of East Germany's recurring efforts in negotiation to cut West Berlin loose from its ties with West Germany. He was not really worked up about the intra-German argument over the isolated Western sectors of this city. "How can we stay excited?" Mr. Nowka asked. "We have been put through too many crises. We cannot think of ourselves always as in a critical state. We have been living with this problem, taking the good and the bad as they come. Somehow, we have always managed to get ahead."

Like most Berliners, Mr. Nowka cannot get enthusiastic about the uneven course of the intra-German argument over West Berlin. The city is more than 100 miles inside East German territory, a fact of geography that weighs more heavily on him than the diplomatic maneuvers. Mr. Nowka spoke of these as though he were watching a farce. "A high concrete wall at the other side of the path, was part of their brief encounter. Neither looked at it." The wall was started ten years ago by East Germany to keep East Germans from getting into West Berlin, after 3 million had fled from the Communist territory.

Besides keeping East Germans out of the Western enclave, the wall also locks West Berliners in. When the East Germans want to they can slow or stop the lines of supply to West Berlin or keep West Berliners from leaving except by air. But the wall has also given the West Berliners a kind of conviviality and esprit that show up best among people under siege.

Berliners are said to have "Schnauze," a sort of glibness or cheekiness. More often Berliners speak of one another as "kess"—possessed of Schnauze plus heart. "It's a real pity for the people over there," said the Rev. Gerhard Bahrmann, who was striding with Mr. Nowka, a retired Lutheran pastor, he came to Berlin from Leipzig, in East Germany, only five years ago. "The Nowkas and the Bahrmanns are neighbors."

Why not? The woman replied with a broad smile. She tilted her hands with plums. "Nothing permanent in this world," the woman said. She and Mr. Nowka were complete strangers. A high concrete wall at the other side of the path, was part of their brief encounter. Neither looked at it. The wall was started ten years ago by East Germany to keep East Germans from getting into West Berlin, after 3 million had fled from the Communist territory.

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Ernst Nowka and his wife on Kurfirstendamm near bombed Kaiser Wilhelm Church. At right new church.

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"What sort of government is it that cannot trust its own people?" he said. His wife said she had been refused permission by the East Germans to return home briefly for the funeral of her sister.

When the pastor reached retirement age, he was allowed to emigrate with his wife. As he pointed out, the policy does not diminish East Germany's labor force. It frees the Communist government from paying a pension, which the West German government pays. It relieves the pressure on housing. It also removes those who are older and inclined to be the least kindly disposed toward the Communist regime.

Michael Nowka is 19 years old and a freshman in college. intent on getting a degree in business administration. The wall was built through Spandau a year after the Nowkas moved there.

"It all seems so remote," the youngster explained. "I'm not really curious about it, except perhaps to have a quick look on the other side. I'm much more interested in Western Europe and the United States."

When someone is shot trying to get over the wall, Michael considers it as a tragedy in human terms, but not as a thing involving him as a compatriot. Too much time has elapsed. Too many differences have crept between the Germans. His sister, Dina, is 15 years old and interested only in horses. To Dina, the wall, the Berlin agreement and the many Berlin disagreements all belong to another generation.

Mr. Nowka's wife, Lily, said: "I grew up on the other side but I've lost contact with my friends over there. My father left a house over there."

"But I don't suppose I'll see that again," she said. "I've lost touch. It's another world over there."

This is a lingering tragedy of the cold war. It will not be removed by the Berlin agreement.

Frank Sinatra's lawyers sued for \$5 million yesterday alleging that a newspaper, Midnight, defamed the singer, by falsely reporting that he had cancer. The lawsuit, filed in Manhattan Court on May 10, 1971, headline in Midnight, published by a Canadian corporation and sold in the States that said, "Frank Sinatra Has Cancer," and the article accompanying it, named as defendants the Midnight Publishing Corp. and Manhattan News Co., Inc. U.S. and New York distributors, respectively, of the paper. The complaint also alleged that Sinatra was libeled by a Midnight issue, dated Nov. 1, 1971, that had a headline, "Sinatra Married... He'll Be a Daddy March," and an article that said Sinatra "had been secretly married for some time to a blonde bride who was pregnant." The complaint charged that the published material was malicious and recklessly disregarded truth. Sinatra was pictured as suffering "great mental pain and disturbance of his emotional tranquility" and was "reparably injured in his profession."

Crown Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy denied yesterday that his father had stripped him of his claims to the throne because of his marriage to a Swiss biscuit heiress. The Italian news agency ANSA reported in Rome. "The national circulation magazine Gente said Wednesday ex-King Umberto II, who has lived in exile in Portugal since Italy voted on the monarchy in 1946, announced such a decision in a long telephone conversation with his son."

"The story I was deprived of my rights of succession is doubly false," Victor Emmanuel told ANSA in a telephone conversation from Geneva. "Not only because I have had no telephone conversation with my father but also because the capacity of prince and heir of Savoy cannot be taken from me by anyone. I myself would have to renounce my rights."

Gente said Umberto had named 28-year-old Duke Amadeo of Aosta, a member of the royal family's cadet branch, as his successor in Victor Emmanuel's place. Victor Emmanuel displaced his father when he married Marina Doria, a Swiss biscuit heiress and former world water polo champion, in a Roman Catholic rite in Tehran Oct. 7. The ex-king's spokesman said the Um-

berto was "not aware of his plans." Prince Charles, 27, heir to the British throne, yesterday completed six weeks basic training at Dartmouth Naval College. He comes as sub-lieutenant-in-charge of the Royal Navy's commissioned officers' ranks. He officially known as Sub-Lieutenant the Prince of Wales. Prince Charles, who is also a Royal Horse Guards, is the fourth generation of the royal family to tend the naval training. He marched with 12 other young officers in the graduation ceremony witnessed by his grand uncle, the admiral of the Fleet, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, who later married Charles for lunch with the queen at Buckingham Palace.

SUED: Patricia Williams, 28, in London, by Los Angeles author Ralph Siskind, 44, who sued Siskind for the return of \$200,000 in jewelry and property he gave her as engagement presents. His suit says Siskind off the engagement and trying to return the gifts. Her lawyer says there were no strings attached to the gifts.

A Milan appeals court yesterday ended the exile of mountain village of Joe Adam, once the gambling kingpin of the U.S. East Coast. The court also ordered the supervision of the kingpin for a term of four to three years. Adam was sent to confinement in Sardinia, an isolated village in central Italy, last July.

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